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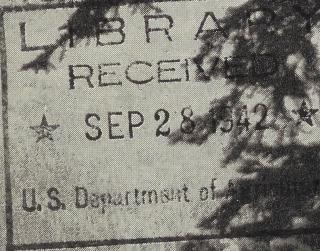
If you find a forest fire, put it out if you can. If you cannot put it out, report it to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Locations of the headquarters of the supervisor and the rangers are indicated on the map

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There are 7 billion feet of Government timber in the Lassen National Forest.

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This is your forest. Help protect it by being careful. Burned forests pay no wages, build no homes

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
U. S. FOREST SERVICE
California Region • Issued 1940

How To Get There

THE LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST was created on June 2, 1905, and its name was taken from Mount Lassen, formerly a part of the forest. It is located in northeastern California, mainly in Lassen and Shasta Counties, but overlaps into Butte, Tehama, and Plumas Counties. The forest lies at the northern extremity of the Sierra Nevada Mountains and the southern end of the Cascade Range, and is bounded on the north by the Modoc and Shasta National Forests, and on the south by the Plumas National Forest. The total area within the Lassen Forest boundary is 1,281,981 acres, of which 915,355 acres is Government land.

The Lassen may be reached by several main highways, which, together with numerous secondary roads, make all parts of the forest readily accessible for automobile travel.

The Red Bluff-Susanville State Highway, an oil-surfaced highway, runs east and west through the forest connecting Susanville with Red Bluff on the Pacific Highway (107 miles). At Mineral the Lassen Volcanic National Park loop highway leads north through the park and connects with the Mt. Shasta-Mt. Lassen Highway at Manzanita Lake. Another road leads north from Mineral at Viola. At Childs Meadow, a road runs north to Drakesbad in the park. Two roads join this highway at Chester, one leading south along the west side of Lake Almanor to Quincy, and the other north to Juniper Lake in the park. From Westwood a road runs south along the east shore of Lake Almanor and joins the Chester-Quincy road at Big Meadows Dam. At Susanville a highway runs southeasterly via Honey Lake Valley and Doyle to Reno, Nev.

The Deer Creek Highway, an oil-surfaced highway, runs from Chico on the Pacific Highway to Deer Creek Meadows, where it connects with the Red Bluff-Susanville Highway. The Humboldt Road leaves this highway at Lomo and leads to Chester via Butte Meadows, Jonesville, and Humboldt Pass. The Humbug Road from Oroville to Chester passes through the southern part of the forest and connects with the Red Bluff-Susanville Highway at Chester. This road also connects with the Humboldt Road by a branch from Chaparral to Butte Meadows.

The Redding-Viola Road, a good mountain automobile road, runs from Redding on the Pacific Highway to Viola, and connects with the Mt. Shasta-Mt. Lassen Highway at Manzanita Lake.

The Redding-Alturas State Highway, an oil-surfaced highway, skirts the northern boundary of the Lassen Forest and connects Redding with Alturas. Near

Forest Administration

The national forests are administered by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The Lassen is one of 18 national forests in the California Region and one of 161 in the entire country. The forest supervisor in charge is located in Susanville. The forest is divided into five ranger districts, each one with a district ranger in charge, situated at Stirling City, Mineral, Hat Creek, Bogard (post office Susanville), and Coppervale (post office Westwood).

All forest officers will gladly give to travelers information on resources and attractions of the forest, and assist them in any way consistent with their regular duties.

If You Don't Know, Ask a Forest Ranger

Burney it intersects the Mt. Shasta-Mt. Lassen Highway, which runs south through Hat Creek to Viola. At Pittville another branch road leads south through the forest to Westwood and Susanville on the Red Bluff-Susanville Highway.

The North Fork of the Feather River Highway runs up the Feather River Canyon from Oroville to Quincy. It is a high standard road, available for year-long use. By means of a connecting link oiled road, that passes through Crescent Mills, Greenville, and up the east side of Lake Almanor, this road joins the Reno-Red Bluff Highway at Westwood.

There are some 2,000 miles of roads and 450 miles of trails on the forest built by the Forest Service for administration and protection, besides the large additional mileage of State and county highways.

Stages are operated during the summer months over the more important highways, giving access to many points of interest within the forest.

The main line of the Western Pacific Railroad runs up the Feather River Canyon, giving access to Pulga and Mayaro regions. A branch line of this railroad from Keddie to Klamath Falls passes through the forest via Westwood, but at the present time does not run any passenger service.

The Shasta Route of the Southern Pacific makes accessible the western portion of the forest from Sacramento Valley points. On the east is the Fernley-Klamath Falls line of the Southern Pacific, with a branch line from Wendel to Westwood via Susanville.

Water—Recreation—Wildlife

IN ADDITION to the timber and forage resources, the Lassen National Forest has important water, wildlife, and recreational values. The object in the management of the area is to correlate the various uses and values to insure the greatest good to the greatest number of people for the longest time.

WATER CONSERVATION

The forest cover on the watersheds of the mountain streams is of vital importance in the regulation of streams which furnish water to thousands of acres of irrigated land and a number of large hydroelectric power plants. Absolute protection from fire is necessary to conserve this valuable water resource and to prevent erosion and floods.

The west side of the Lassen Forest is drained by numerous streams which flow into the Sacramento River. Chief among these are the West Branch of the North Fork of Feather River, and Butte, Deer, Mill, Bottle, Digger, and Cow Creeks. Hat Creek and Burney Creek drain north into the Pit River. The east-side region has few permanent streams because of the porous lava formation. Pine Creek drains into Eagle Lake, running during the spring months. Susan River runs east past Susanville, draining into Honey Lake. Several small streams run south into Lake Almanor. The North Fork of Feather River rises near the Lassen Volcanic National Park boundary south of Lassen Peak, flows southeast into Lake Almanor, and then down the scenic Feather River Canyon to the Sacramento Valley. Lake Almanor, one of the largest artificial reservoirs in the United States, has a storage capacity of 1,300,000 acre-feet of water for use in irrigation and the development of hydroelectric power. This lake is dependent on streams which without exception have their source in the tree-covered slopes of the Lassen National Forest. There are also several small reservoirs which store water to turn the turbines of powerhouses. Many other potential power sites are available in or adjacent to the Lassen forest.

RECREATION VALUES

The Lassen National Forest offers many attractions to the seeker of outdoor recreation. Situated as it is within easy auto distance of the centers of population in the valleys to the east and west, it affords opportunity for many thousands to escape from the heat of the cities and the toil of the farm. In many parts of the forest are attractive camping grounds, where one may pitch his tent beside a stream or lake and enjoy the cool of the forest, the fishing, hiking, and swimming. There are also hotels and resorts and roadside auto camps which cater to the comfort of travelers. The Forest Service welcomes the vacationist to the national forests, and in return asks everyone to exercise the utmost care in the use of fire and to leave camp and picnic grounds in a neat and sanitary condition. Improved camps on the forest open to the public are listed hereafter in the folder.

Points of Interest.—Butte Creek, 36 miles from Chico over a fine mountain highway, offers good camping places and fair fishing.

Deer Creek Canyon, a beautiful scenic canyon, which can be reached over the Deer Creek Highway, offers good camping places and fair fishing. Ishie's caves in the lower canyon was the retreat of a small band of wild Indians which persisted in primitive ways until 1911.

Mill Creek Canyon, in the southwestern part of the forest, with its lava bluffs and rims, is more rugged and inaccessible than any other place in the forest. There are several trails by which the canyon and stream can be reached by the Ponderosa Way at Black Rock, where the last stand of the Mill Creek Indians against white settlers was made.

Silver Lake Country (Caribou Wild Area), a glaciated volcanic region of high lava cliffs and buttes and many small rock-rimmed lakes, affords scenery and fishing well worth the trip. An auto road leads to Silver Lake from Westwood by way of Susan River and also one via Bogard Ranger Station. From the lake, trips on foot can be made into the surrounding country.

Lake Almanor attracts many visitors during the summer season. It affords boating and good fishing. There are several camps, resorts, and hotels in this vicinity. Chester, near the north end of the lake, is a popular summer colony, with a hotel, stores, and summer homes. Along the North Fork of Feather River near here are ideal camping spots.

Eagle Lake, on the eastern boundary of the forest, is a large natural body of water to which both local inhabitants and travelers go for picnics, outings, and fishing trips. This lake is an important resting place for migratory fowl.

Lost Creek, east of Viola, affords a fine view of the "devastated area." Here huge boulders, logs, and broken trees bear mute evidence of the tremendous force of the mud flow which followed the eruption of Mount Lassen Peak in 1915. Young trees are rapidly covering this devastated area.

Primitive Areas—Caribou Wild Area.—In accordance with the policy of the Forest Service to establish areas in which primitive conditions of environment are preserved for the use and enjoyment of the general public, the Chief of the Forest Service in 1931 established the Caribou Wild Area, comprising 16,442 acres. This area of rough, broken, mountainous country lies almost in the center of the Lassen National Forest and adjacent to the Lassen Volcanic National Park, and is accessible only by trail. It contains numerous lakes skirted by timber and rugged lava cliffs which stand as evidence of past geologic ages of volcanic eruptions and extensive glaciation. Silver Lake, at the eastern edge of the area, is a convenient place for a base camp for trips into this wilderness, and can be reached by automobile. Heckles Camp at the southern edge is also a convenient base for exploration of this interesting region.

Thousand Lake Wild Area.—The Thousand Lake Wild Area, comprising 16,335 acres, lies in the northeastern portion of the Lassen National Forest. This area, as the name implies, contains numerous small lakes which are picturesque in their setting of timbered shorelines and lava beds, and also offer the traveler some fair fishing. For those who enjoy mountain climbing and exploration, numerous peaks, craters, and caves in the lava beds are well worth the effort it takes to reach them. Magee Peak, which rises to an elevation of 8,682 feet, affords a wonderful panoramic view of the surrounding country from its summit. The area is accessible by a well constructed trail leading south from the Burney Springs road. These primitive areas are now being broken up by a system of excellent trails to encourage horseback and foot travel.

FISH AND GAME

The Lassen National Forest offers some of the finest hunting and fishing in the State. The Forest Service cooperates with the State Fish and Game Commission and other agencies in protecting and managing the wildlife to insure a continued supply.

Columbian blacktail deer are numerous, and in the northeastern portion of the forest are mule deer and antelope. Does and fawns are frequently seen from the roads and trails, but the bucks are more elusive. Bears, coyotes, lynxes, mountain lions and foxes are com-

mon in this section, and some trapping is done during the winter. Quails and doves are hunted in the lower foothill regions. Geese and ducks breed extensively at the many shallow lakes on the east side of the forest.

Deer Creek, Mill Creek, and the many branches of the Feather River afford some of the best stream fishing on the forest. Lake fishing yields good catches of trout and some silverside salmon.

Game Refuges.—State Game Refuge 1-F, located around Black's Mountain in the northeastern part of the forest, and Refuge 1-G in the southwestern portion are closed to hunting, and the possession of firearms inside their boundaries is strictly forbidden. The Black's Mountain Refuge is particularly important in maintaining a nucleus of large mule deer bucks for breeding purposes.

Dogs.—Owners are expected to exercise the same control over dogs in national forests as in towns and communities. The California State law makes it unlawful to permit a dog to run, track, or trail a deer during the closed season. In the open season the law permits one dog per hunter to assist in taking deer.

Firearms.—Firearms are allowed in national forests, but no shooting is permitted in or near any campground or summer home colony. In game refuges it is unlawful to carry or discharge firearms. Firearms may be transported through game refuges on a public road when taken apart or encased and unloaded.

SUMMER-HOME SITES

For those who desire a permanent summer home in the mountains, the Forest Service has surveyed and subdivided into lots a number of tracts. These lots may be rented for the construction of improvements at from \$15 to \$25 per year.

Summer-home tracts are located near Philbrook Reservoir, along Butte Creek, near Jonesville on the Humboldt Road, near Mineral Ranger Station, along the Red Bluff-Susanville Highway near Mill Creek, near Domingo Springs on the Feather River, along Willow Creek, and on the shores of Silver Lake.

Information regarding available summer-home and special-use sites can be obtained from the local district ranger or the forest supervisor at Susanville.

SPECIAL-USE PERMITS

Other forest uses, such as boys' and girls' camps, are provided for under special-use permits. Commercial permits are issued for resorts, stores, and other business developments necessary for the accommodation of the public.

LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK

The Lassen Volcanic National Park, administered by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, with headquarters at Mineral, lies within the outer boundaries of the Lassen National Forest. This park area, formerly a part of the Lassen Forest, was created by an act of Congress approved by President Wilson on August 9, 1916, following public interest aroused in 1914 and 1915 by the eruption of Lassen Peak, the only active volcano in continental United States. Today many hot springs, slight earth tremors, and occasional jets of steam indicate that Mount Lassen is not yet extinct.

Information on the scenic and geological attractions and roads and trails of the Lassen Volcanic National Park may be obtained from the park superintendent at Mineral.

PUBLIC FOREST CAMPS

CHICO-LAKE ALMANOR DISTRICT (Deer Creek Road).

Butte Meadows.—Located 35 miles northeast of Chico and southwest of Lake Almanor at Butte Meadows along the Deer Creek Road. 7 stoves, 10 tables and benches. No water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chico. Good road. Elevation 5,200. Hunting, fishing, saddle horses.

Elam Creek.—Located northeast of Chico on the Deer Creek Road at Elam Creek. 6 stoves, 5 tables and benches. Spring water. Trailer space. Supplies at Mineral. Elevation 4,300. Hunting, fishing.

4. Caribou Lake, one of many lakes inside the Caribou Primitive Area.

F-20959

5. Deer Creek Canyon—a beautiful scenic area.

F-200727

6. Silver Lake and Caribou Butte—a popular recreation center.

F-200535

7. A summer home in Lassen National Forest.

F-200538

8. Brokeoff Mountain in the Lassen Volcanic National Park. A Forest Service fire lookout station is located on this peak.

F-20956

9. Fire, the enemy of the forest. Sixty percent of all fires in the Lassen National Forest are caused by careless acts of man.

F-218442

10. Winter sports enthusiasts at ski shelter on Willard's Winter Sports Area.

F-390773

11. Competitor in slalom race at Coppervale Winter Sports Area.

F-390774

12. Many of the roads appear as great aisles in the forest.

F-237433

13. The protected streams of the Lassen National Forest furnish abundant water for the generation of hydroelectric power and the irrigation of agricultural lands.

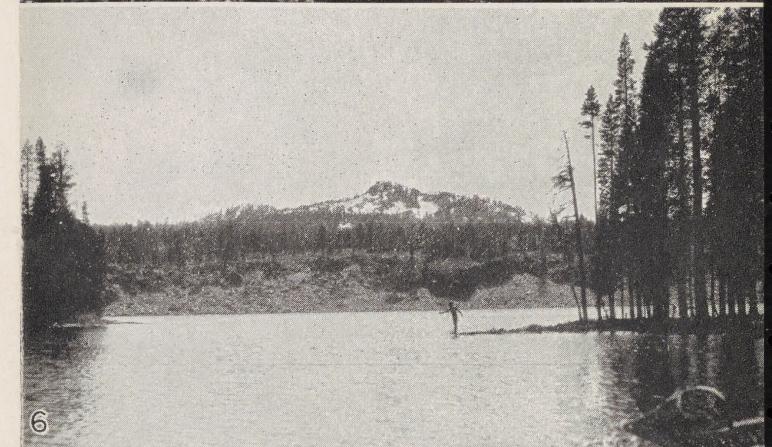
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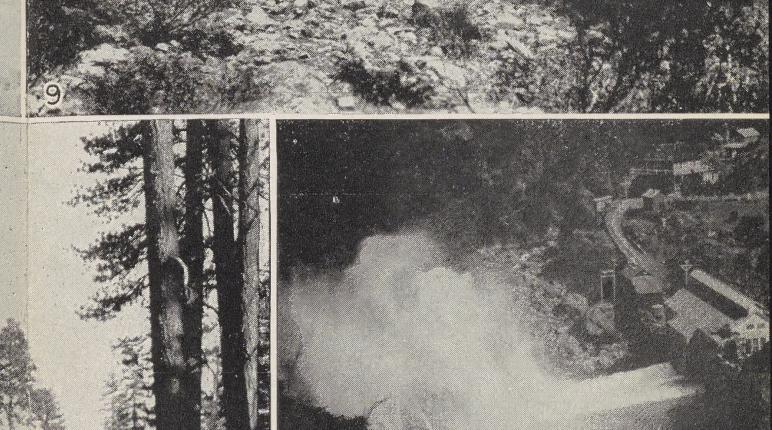
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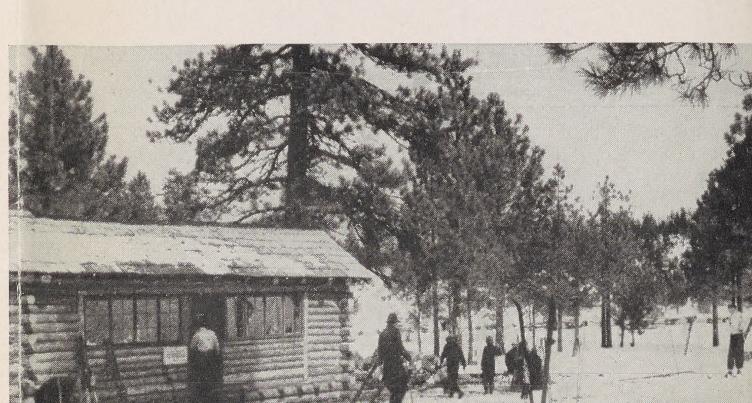
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Rules for Fire Prevention

1. MATCHES.—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. TOBACCO.—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar and cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. MAKING CAMP.—Before building a campfire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 10 feet in diameter. Build your fire in the center, placing rocks around it to protect it from the wind, and keep it small. Never build a fire against trees or logs or near brush.
4. BREAKING CAMP.—Never break camp until your fire is out—dead out.
5. HOW TO PUT OUT A CAMPFIRE.—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and logs and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in earth and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.
6. BURNING TRASH OR BRUSH.—Never burn trash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.



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Timber and Forage as Regular Crops

THE LASSEN NATIONAL FOREST is rich in timber and forage. These resources are so protected and managed by the Forest Service as to maintain the stability of industries dependent on them. Everyone who uses the forest is requested to cooperate in preventing and suppressing timber and brush fires. Only through such cooperation can the full benefits of the forest be enjoyed.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Practically all types of forest cover and species of trees common to California, with the exception of the Sequoias, grow on the Lassen National Forest. Its extensive and valuable stands of ponderosa pine make it one of the great lumbering centers of California. It is estimated

Historical Highlights

History of the Lassen country begins with the settlement of Peter Lassen, pioneer, at the mouth of Deer Creek in 1844, in what is now Tehama County. Lassen, a native of Denmark, obtained the Bosquejo grant from the Mexican Government in 1843 and established the first settlement, which was known as "Benton City," in the upper Sacramento Valley. In 1847 Lassen journeyed to Missouri to get immigrants to settle on his Sacramento Valley land. Returning in 1848 with an immigrant train he discovered what is known as the Lassen Trail route across the Sierra Nevada Mountains into the Sacramento Valley, which traverses almost the entire length of this forest.

During the early 50's this section was explored by prospectors, and in 1851 a man by the name of Noble discovered a new and easier route over the mountains by way of Honey Lake Valley, through the present site of Susanville, and crossed over the summit of the mountains through Noble's Pass, named for its discoverer. This route, known as Noble's Route, was first used in 1852, and became one of the main immigrant roads into northern California.

Isaac N. Roop came to Honey Lake Valley in 1853 and took up the land on which the town of Susanville now stands, and in 1854 built the first house in the valley. The settlement was first known as Roop-town, but was later changed to Susanville in honor of Roop's daughter, Susan. Isaac Roop was the first Governor of the Nevada Territory.

Peter Lassen was forced to sell his ranch in the Sacramento Valley in 1850 and moved to Indian Valley in 1851. In 1855 he came into Honey Lake Valley on a prospecting trip and settled here for the remainder of his life. Lassen was killed by Indians in 1859 near Black Rock Mountain in Nevada, and is buried near Susanville at the foot of the mountains.

that there are 7,000,000,000 board feet of merchantable Government timber in the Lassen Forest, with an even greater total in private ownership within and adjacent to the Federal holdings. The national-forest timberland is capable of yielding 150,000,000 board feet of lumber per year for all time. The value of such a natural resource to the prosperity and well-being of the people of the Lassen locale is impossible to estimate, but points to the necessity for a keener appreciation and personal interest on the part of all citizens in the protection and proper management of private as well as Government forests.

The rapid growth of Lassen County since 1925, particularly in the region surrounding Susanville, has been largely due to the lumber industry. Four large establishments manufacture private and Government timber into a variety of products and provide employment for several thousand people.

All of the large lumber companies operating within or adjacent to the Lassen National Forest appreciate the benefits of adequate fire protection on their timber holdings, and have extensive fire suppression organizations and equipment. Some of them have organized to operate on a sustained yield basis, and have pioneered in working out ways and means of forestry practice on private lands. Such operations point the way toward possible conservative forestry practice which, if followed by all operators, would result in stabilized industrial communities throughout the timbered areas rather than "boom towns" of a temporary nature.

The cut of Government timber from the Lassen National Forest averages 50,000,000 board feet per year. The mature standing timber on the forest is sold under competitive bid in order that it may be cut and removed to make way for young trees and seedlings. This will insure continuous production. Before making a sale experienced woodsmen estimate the quantity and quality of the timber and its appraised value, based on existing market and logging conditions and allowing for a fair profit to the purchaser.

Prior to logging, the overmature trees to be cut on a sale area are marked by a forest officer, the object being to leave young growing stock to form the basis for a second crop on the same land. Under such marking practices, about 30 to 50 percent of the trees above 12 inches in diameter are removed.

The Forest Service also supervises logging operations to see that no unnecessary damage is done to the trees left on the sale area and that the brush and slash is piled and burned in the winter season to reduce the fire hazard. Timber on the watersheds of streams is not cut to an extent that will impair the protective cover that the forest affords, because one of the chief objects of the administration of the national forests is to regulate stream flow.

Black's Mountain Experimental Forest.—An area of approximately 10,000 acres containing a stand of 168,000,000 board feet of timber has been dedicated as an experimental forest. Under the direction of the California Forest and Range Experiment Station and with the facilities of the Halls Flat Camp of the Civilian Conservation Corps, extensive operations are being carried on to test under field conditions theories of insect control and timber and range management.

The most promising of these experiments from a practical standpoint is the control of pine beetle loss through a system of logging which removes the trees susceptible to insect attack.

This tract is representative of several million acres of similar timber growing land in northern California.

Reforestation of Brush Fields.—There are thousands of acres of brush fields on the Lassen Forest which have resulted from old forest fires. Much of this is reseeding naturally under fire protection, and the young

trees will in time shade out the brush and reclaim the land to forest growth. On some areas, however, the brush is so dense after repeated fires that apparently coniferous seedlings will not grow. Fire will not kill the roots of this brush, and after a fire they sprout luxuriantly and become more impenetrable than ever. Extensive reforestation has been undertaken on some of these areas through the C. C. C. program, using pine seedlings raised at the Durbin Forest Nursery at Susanville.

The Durbin Nursery.—The Durbin Nursery, named in memory of the late W. G. Durbin, a former forest supervisor, is located near Susanville. It was established in 1928, and until 1933 its annual capacity production was half a million 2-year-old seedlings of ponderosa and Jeffrey pine. In recent years its capacity has been raised to a million and a quarter seedlings. All stock raised in this and other Forest Service nurseries is used for planting projects on the national forests.

GRAZING RESOURCES

Stock raising is one of the leading industries in and adjacent to the Lassen National Forest. Although the greater part of the forest furnishes only summer range, areas in the foothill region furnish winter feed for large numbers of stock.

Approximately 9,000 head of cattle and horses and 15,000 head of sheep and goats are grazed annually. Allotments of range are made to qualified stockmen, preference being given to local ranch owners. The number of stock is limited to the carrying capacity of the range, and the animals are so handled as to prevent overgrazing and depletion of the range. In addition, the utilization of the grass and weeds reduces the fire hazard.

Correlation with other forest uses is one of the aims of grazing management and in areas where recreation is the major use stock is excluded. Grazing allotments are also regulated so that there may be sufficient feed for deer within the forest.

What to do When Lost

1. Keep a clear head if lost in the forest or mountains.
2. Stop, sit down, and try to figure out where you are. Use your head, not your legs.
3. If caught by night, fog, or storm, stop at once and make camp in a sheltered place. Gather plenty of dry fuel. Build a fire in a safe place.
4. Don't wander about. Travel only down hill.
5. In case of injury, choose a clear spot on a promontory and make a signal smoke if possible.
6. Don't yell, don't run, don't worry—and above all, DON'T QUIT!

When starting out alone on a trip in the mountains always leave word where you are going and what route you intend to travel.



1. A virgin forest which with proper care and management will produce repeated crops of timber.

F-200501

2. Hauling and loading logs with power equipment on a timber sale area.

F-390772

3. High mountain meadows produce luxuriant forage. During summer months the Lassen National Forest provides range for 9,000 cattle annually.

F-378953

Potato Patch.—Located on the new Deer Creek Road northeast of Chico via West Branch and Loma. 23 stoves, 22 tables and benches. Piped water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Good road. Elevation 3,400. Hunting, fishing.

Soda Springs.—Northeast of Chico on Deer Creek road, 8 miles north of West Branch. Trailer space. 6 stoves. Supplies at Chico. Elevation 3,700. Hunting, fishing.

CHICO-LAKE ALMANOR DISTRICT (*via Paradise-Stirling City Road*).

Campbell Lake.—Located northeast of Chico, north of Stirling City at Campbell Lake. Creek water. Poor road. Trailer space. Hunting.

Cold Springs.—Located northeast of Chico and southwest of Lake

Almanor, reached from Chico via Paradise, Stirling City. 2 tables and benches, pit, 2 stoves. No water. Supplies at Stirling City. Trailer space. Elevation 6,700. Hunting.

Humboldt Summit.—Located northeast of Chico and southwest of Lake Almanor, reached from Chico via Paradise, Magalia, and Stirling City. Dry camp. No water. Trailer space. Supplies at Stirling City. Hunting.

Little Grizzly.—Located northeast of Chico between Chaparral and Longville, 2 miles north of Cold Springs camp. 7 tables and benches, 6 stoves. Piped water. Supplies at Chester. Trailer space. Elevation 5,700. Hunting, fishing.

Rag Dump.—Located northeast of Chico via Paradise, Magalia,

south of Stirling City. 6 tables, 6 stoves. Elevation 3,900. Hunting.

Snag Lake.—Northeast of Chico and 4 miles north of Chaparral—from Chico via Paradise, Magalia, Stirling City. 7 tables and benches. Well water. Trailer space. Supplies at Stirling City. Elevation 5,600. Hunting.

West Branch.—Northeast of Chico and one mile south of Chaparral on road to Philbrook Reservoir. 9 tables and benches, 4 stoves. Trailer space. No water. Supplies at Chester and Stirling City. Elevation 5,000. Hunting.

RED BLUFF-CHESTER-LAKE ALMANOR DISTRICT.

Battle Creek.—Located east of Red Bluff and west of Chester, 2 miles

west of Mineral along Battle Creek. 5 stoves, 5 tables and benches. Creek water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester or Red Bluff. Elevation 4,800. Hunting, fishing, saddle horses, pack trips.

Benner Creek.—Located east of Red Bluff and north of Lake Almanor. 6 miles north of Chester on the road to Juniper. 6 stoves, 10 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 5,200. Hunting, fishing.

Bluff Falls.—Located east of Red Bluff and west of Chester, near Huckleberry Lake, reached via Mineral and the southwestern entrance station of Lassen Volcanic National Park. 7 stoves, 7 tables and benches. Creek water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 6,400. Hunting, fishing.

Domingo Springs.—Located 8 miles northwest of Chester on the road to Feather River Meadows and Wilson Lake. 10 stoves, 8 tables and benches. Spring water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 5,000. Hunting.

FEATHER RIVER.

Feather River Meadows.—Located east of Red Bluff and 11 miles west of Chester on road to Morgan Springs. 3 stoves, 7 tables and benches. Well water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 5,200. Hunting, fishing.

Gurnsey Creek.—Located east of Red Bluff and 14 miles west of Chester via Moody Meadows, Soldier Meadows, Faleys, and Gurnseys, near

North Fork of Deer Creek. 8 stoves, 4 tables and benches. Spring water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 4,700. Hunting, fishing.

High Bridge.—Located east of Red Bluff, 5 miles west of Chester along north fork of Feather River near the fish hatchery. 4 stoves, 4 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies and saddle horses at Chester. Elevation 4,400. Hunting, fishing.

Hole-in-Ground (Lower).—Located east of Red Bluff and west of Chester, 4 miles south of Mineral. 15 stoves, 12 tables and benches. Piped water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester and Mineral. Elevation 4,400. Hunting, fishing.

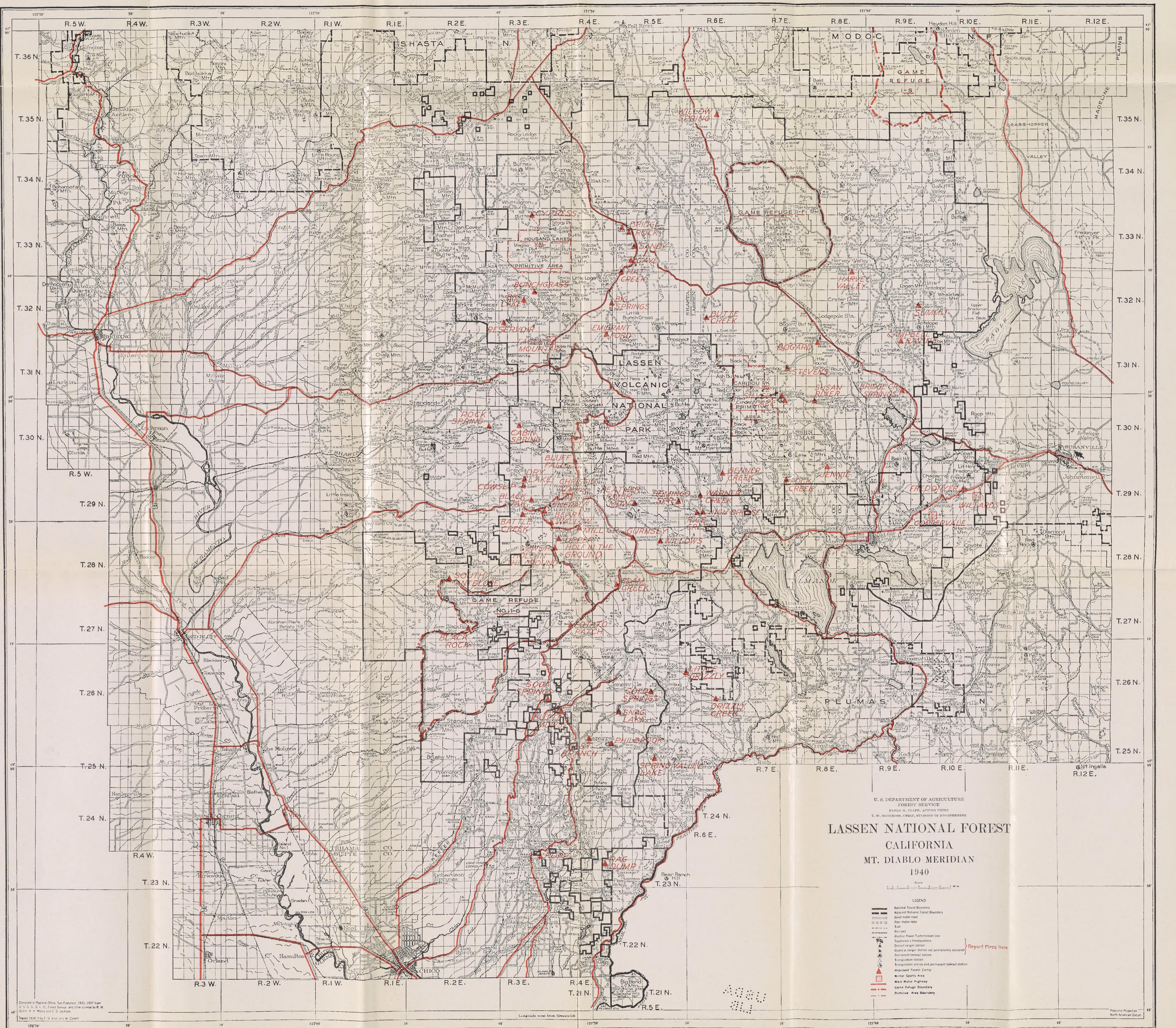
Hole-in-Ground (Upper).—Located east of Red Bluff and west of Chester, 4 miles south of Mineral. 2 stoves, 2 tables and benches. No water.

Supplies at Mineral and Chester. Elevation 5,000. Hunting, fishing.

Mill Creek.—Located east of Red Bluff and west of Chester, 5 miles southeast of Mineral. 15 stoves, 13 tables and benches. Piped water. Trailer space. Supplies at Mineral or Chester. Elevation 4,900. Hunting, fishing.

Mineral.—Located east of Red Bluff and west of Chester at town of Mineral. 26 stoves, 18 tables and benches. Piped water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 5,000. Hunting, fishing, golf, saddle horses, pack trips.

Rice Creek.—Located east of Red Bluff, 5 miles west of Chester near High Bridge Camp. 3 stoves, 5 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 4,400. Hunting, fishing.



Warren Creek—Located 6 miles northwest of Chester (north end of Lake Almanor) on Warren Creek on road to Drakesbad. 5 stoves, 14 tables and benches. Spring water, creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 5,000. Hunting, fishing.

Willow—Located east of Red Bluff and 11 miles west of Chester via Moody Meadows, and north of Soldier Meadows along Lost Creek. 8 stoves, 4 tables and benches. Spring water. Trailer space. Supplies at Chester. Elevation 5,000. Hunting, fishing.

Redding-Pit River-Burney District

Big Springs—Located east of Redding and south of Burney at Big Springs Ranger Station near Hat Creek. 6 stoves, 14 tables and benches. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 5,600. Hunting.

Bogard—East of Redding between Burney and Susanville, 20 miles northwest of Susanville via Flots Flat Reservoir. 8 stoves, 6 tables and benches. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 5,600. Hunting.

Bunch Grass—East of Redding and south of Burney; spur road runs northwest 5 miles west of Big Springs to Bunch Grass Valley. 3 stoves, 6 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 5,400. Hunting.

Bridge—Located east of Redding and southeast of Burney, 2 miles south of Horn Creek Camp. 4 stoves, 10 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Burney. Elevation 3,200. Hunting, fishing.

Cave—Located east of Redding and southeast of Burney 1 mile south of Sandy Camp. 7 stoves, 11 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 4,400. Hunting, fishing.

Emigrant—East of Redding and south of Burney, along Hat Creek. 3 miles south of Twin Bridges Camp. 3 stoves, 3 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 4,300. Hunting, fishing.

Harey Valley—East of Redding between Pittville and Westwood, 15 miles west of Eagle Lake near Harvey Ranger Station. 5 stoves, 7 tables and benches. Pump. Trailer space. Fair dirt road. Supplies at Westwood. Elevation 5,500. Hunting.

Hat Creek—East of Redding and south of Burney at Old Station along Hat Creek. 5 stoves, 9 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 4,500. Hunting.

Horn Creek—Located east of Redding and 15 miles southeast of Burney, near the ranger Station on Hat Creek. Trailer space. Creek. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 3,400. Hunting, fishing.

Kay—Located east of Redding and southeast of Burney, 1 mile south of Bridge camp. 6 stoves, 6 tables and benches. Trailer space. Creek. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 3,700. Hunting, fishing.

Sandy—Located east of Redding and 24 miles southeast of Burney along Hat Creek. 2 stoves, 3 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 3,700. Hunting, fishing.

Silver Lake—East of Redding between Pittville and Westwood. Located on east end of Silver Lake. 17 stoves, 16 tables and benches. 2 wells with pump. Community fireplace. Trailer space. Supplies at Nokopen. Elevation 6,600. Fishing, hunting, boats, saddle horses.

Silver Lake (West)—East of Redding between Burney and Susanville, northeast on State Highway No. 36 from Westwood to within 5 miles of Susanville, following road northwest to the Bogard Ranger Station and south to Silver Lake. 10 stoves, 11 tables. Well water. Trailer space. Supplies at Nokopen. Elevation 6,600. Fishing, hunting, saddle horses, boats.

Stephens—East of Redding between Burney and Susanville. 43 miles northwest of Susanville to Stephens Ranch on Pine Creek, south of Bogard Camp. 2 stoves, 2 tables and benches. Trailer space. Creek water. Supplies at Westwood. Elevation 6,300. Hunting.

Twin Bridges—East of Redding and south of Burney, 2 miles south of Big Spring. 2 stoves, 5 tables and benches. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Old Station. Elevation 4,400. Fishing, hunting.

Westwood-Susanville District

Bogard—Located northwest of Susanville and north of Westwood as Bridge Grade 10 miles southwest of Eagle Lake. 3 stoves, 3 tables and benches. Spring water. Trailer space. Supplies at Westwood. Elevation 5,700. Hunting.

Fredonyer—Located between Susanville and Westwood 9 miles west of Susanville. 6 stoves, 10 tables and benches. Piped water. Trailer space. Supplies at Susanville. Elevation 5,100. Hunting.

Rock Creek—West of Westwood and northwest of Susanville west of Westwood. Take road west from Westwood about 8 miles, then turn north on spur road for 6 miles, passing Manzanita Mountain. 3 stoves, 3 tables and benches. Spring water. Trailer space. Supplies at Westwood. Elevation 5,600. Hunting.

Susan River—North of Westwood and southwest of Susanville along the Susan River at Clark Valley, which is 3 miles east of Silver Lake. Creek. Trailer space. Supplies at Westwood. Elevation 5,300.

Willow Spring—South of Pittville, 4 miles east of Pittville highway west of forest boundary. Spring water. Supplies at Pittville. 4 stoves, Elevation 4,400. Hunting.

WINTER SPORTS

Because of their opportunities for outdoor recreation, the forests of the Lassen forest offer excellent winter sports opportunities to the hundreds of thousands of winter sports enthusiasts in northeastern and north-central California. These districts lie between the elevation ranges of 4,000 and 7,000 feet and may be easily reached by many traveled roads. Within the boundaries of the forest are six improved winter sports areas. These include the Inskip, Eskimo Ski Hill, Mineral-Lassen, Norwell flat, Copper, and Woodward's.

Of all the ski areas located on the Lassen Forest, all except the Inskip and Norwell flat areas are located on Government land under the administration of the U.S. Forest Service. Although certain ski clubs definitely pick specific areas for their headquarters, all areas are open to winter sports enthusiasts whether they happen to belong to any of these clubs or not. All areas are operated under specific permits by an individual who pays for the privilege and who is allowed to make a reasonable charge for the service.

All cross-country trails of the Copperville ski-ways system are well posted with triangular orange signs, easily visible. In addition, each trail has at each terminus a sign giving directions and class of skier who should use the trail. The Fredonyer Trail is for novices, the Mineral Park Mountain Dewey trail for intermediate and advanced skiers. All skiers use these trails on their own risk.

On all areas where the Forest Service has had anything to do with the development, users of the area assume their own liability for injuries and the Forest Service is absolutely free from any such liability.

Rules for Forest Visitors

Free Public Use of National Forests Is Invited

Visitors to the Lassen National Forest are required to observe the following rules:

- A campfire permit must be secured before building any fire, including those using kerosene, gasoline, or propane, on national forest land. Permit is also required for a stove in an auto trailer. The nearest forest officer will issue a permit to you without charge, provided you have a regulation size ax and shovel.
- Every camping party in the national forests must be equipped with a shovel and ax per vehicle or pack train. Shovel, with blade at least 8 inches wide, and an all-over length of 36 inches; ax no less than 26 inches long, one-half inch thick, weighing 2 pounds or more. Both of these tools must be in serviceable condition. All campers will be expected to obtain these tools before entering the national forests.
- During the fire season smoking is prohibited in the national forest, except in camps, places of habitation, and specially posted smoking areas. Smokers are cautioned to be careful to extinguish their lighted matches, cigars, cigarettes, and pipe heels, and to avoid throwing them out of a moving vehicle. Watch for "No Smoking" and "Smoke Here" signs.
- In periods of high fire hazard, camping and camp or picnic fires may be restricted to posted campgrounds, and parts or all of the national forests may be closed to public use and travel.
- Build small fires. Clear an area down to mineral soil not less than 10 feet in diameter before starting a fire.
- Never leave a fire unattended without totally extinguishing it with a plentiful supply of water.
- Keep your camp clean. Where garbage pits and incinerators are not provided, burn or bury all garbage and refuse.
- Do not pollute the springs, streams, or lakes by unsanitary acts.
- Observe the State fish and game laws.
- Drive carefully on mountain roads.

Your cooperation in observing these regulations is requested